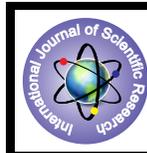


**A SCIENTOMETRIC STUDY OF WEBOLOGY JOURNAL**



**Library Science**

**KEYWORDS :** Scientometric, Bibliometrics Webology, Citation Analysis, Bibliographic Analysis.

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**ABSTRACT**

*This paper analyses the growth and development of scientometric research on World Wide Web field. Webology is an International peer-reviewed journal in the field of World Wide Web. Its concerns include the production, gathering, recording, processing, storing, representing, sharing, transmitting, retrieving, distribution, and dissemination of information. This study analyses the number of articles, form of documents cited, etc During 2004-2013 a total number of 114 papers were published in this journal. The average number of publications published per year was 11.4. The highest numbering of papers 16 was published in the year 2008. 58 articles were contributed by Single Authors and the remaining 56 articles were contributed by Multi Authors. And also this study reveals that maximum numbers of articles were contributed by Indian contributors than from other countries.*

**Introduction:**

Information explosion is the amount of information published in an enormous way. As the amount of available data grows, managing information also problematic. Information Science researchers measured the information explosion through bibliometrics and Scientometrics. The terms bibliometrics and scientometrics were almost simultaneously introduced by Pritchard and by Nalimov and Mulchenko in 1969. While Pritchard explains the term bibliometrics as “the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication”, Nalimov and Mulchenko defines scientometrics as “the application of those quantitative methods which are dealing with the analysis of science viewed as an information process”. According to these interpretations the speciality scientometrics is restricted to the measurement of science communication, whereas bibliometrics is designed to deal with more general information processes. Bibliometrics is used in the research field for quantitative studies on research publications and also studies of impact, bibliographic coupling, citation and co-citation patterns and statistical regularities in scientific and scholarly productivity and communication.

**Scope of the Journal**

The Journal “Webology” is an international Journal Published from webology centre,Iran. This Journal was started in 2004 and published as quarterly from 2004 – 2008 and published as Biannual since 2009. The Journal covers all areas of research in Web information retrieval; Web crawling and indexing; Web cataloging; Web searching; Search engines and directories; Search behavior; Metadata; Link analysis; Semantic Web; Web ontology; Web Thesaurus; Webometrics; Cybermetrics; Information retrieval systems; Information policy; Information seeking behavior; Social and cultural impacts of information; Information marketing; Management information systems (MIS); Open Access; Evaluating Web resources; Web visibility, popularity and diversity; Web accessibility; Internet, Validity of information; Information mining; Information extraction; Information management and organization; Information or resource discovery; Knowledge management; Knowledge organization; The role of the Web and ICT in research and so on.

**METHODOLOGY:**

The present study has been done on at “Webology” Journal during the period from (2004 Vol.No.1) -, (2013 Vol. No.10). 28 issues and 114 articles were published. All the necessary data are collected from <http://www.webology.org/>. All the data are stored and examined, analysed and tabulated for this study. The objectives of the study are as follows.

- To make an analysis of articles published in “Webology” from 2004 to 2013.
- To identify the number of contributions published during the period of study
- To determine the year wise distribution of articles
- To study the authorship pattern
- To identify geographical distribution of articles
- To study the length of articles
- To study the subject coverage of articles
- To identify the number and forms of documents cited.

**Review of literature:**

**Madubala** (2004) analyses the growth and development of scientometric study in the International Journal of Biophysics and Biochemistry during 2009-2013. She analyses 5 Volumes and 36 issues for her study. Results indicate that India dominates the number of contributors at international level.

**Thanuskodi** (2010) discusses the research output performance of “Indian journal of Chemistry” and Library Herald Journal”. The analysis covers mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc

**Amanda Regolini** and Antony, France analyses the “Informing Science” Journal and observe the distribution of contributions, authorship pattern, geographical distribution of contributions and the number of pages used in each volume. Results indicate that highest numbers of papers have been written by co- authors.

**Kumar, A., Mohan, L., & Kumar, V.** (2009). Growth and development of Bibliometric and Scientometric Studies in Physics and Engineering. They identify the growth of journal articles,

Citation of articles etc.,

**Analysis and Interpretation of Data:** The data analysis and discussion of the study are given below.

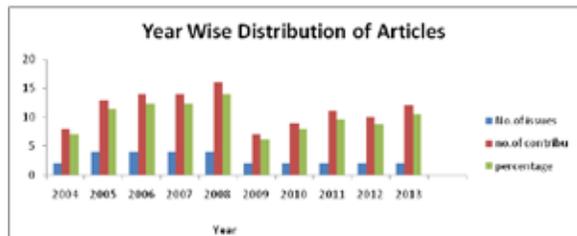
**DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTION:**

**Table-1 Year Wise Distribution of Articles**

	Volume	No. Of issues	No of Contributions	Percentage
2004	1	2	8	7.01
2005	2	4	13	11.40
2006	3	4	14	12.28

2007	4	4	14	12.28
2008	5	4	16	14.03
2009	6	2	7	06.14
2010	7	2	9	07.89
2011	8	2	11	09.64
2012	9	2	10	08.77
2013	10	2	12	10.52
Total		28	114	100

Fig.1



Webology Journal was published from 2004 at regular intervals. The study has been done on 10 year period from 2004 – 2013. During the period 28 issues and 114 articles were published. The above table shows that the maximum numbers of Articles 16 (14.03%) were published in the year 2008 and minimum in the year 2009 (06.41)

**DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES**

Table-2 Issue wise Distribution of Articles

Month	Volume Number										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
March	3	3	3	4	4	3	--	--	--	--	20
June	--	4	3	4	4	4	5	6	4	6	40
September	--	3	2	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	12
December	5	3	6	3	4	--	4	5	6	6	42
Total	8	13	14	14	16	7	9	11	10	12	114

Fig.2

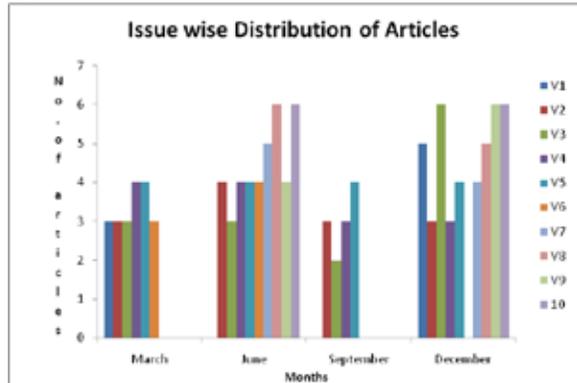


Table 2 expresses distribution of articles, and the month of December got the first place for highest number of articles. The second place is occupied by the month of June

**SUBJECT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES**

Table-3 Subject Wise Distribution of Articles

Subject	No. of Articles	Percentage
Internet, Web	33	28.9
information resource	14	12.2
Searching Techniques	29	25.4
e-resources,Open access	11	9.64
Management	6	5.26

Catalogue & Classification	3	2.63
Ontology	3	2.63
Citation analysis & Bibliometrics, Webometrics analysis	11	9.64
Social networking	4	3.50
Total	114	100

Fig.3

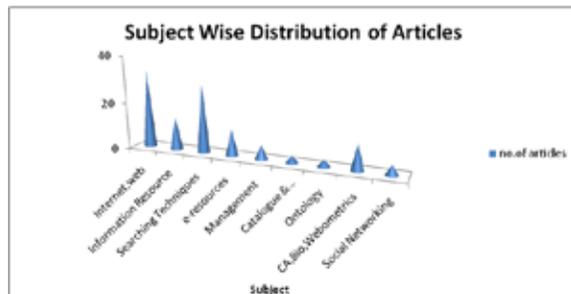


Table 3 shows that latest trends of the Library and Information science. Internet, Web Technology related articles were got the first position with 33 (28.9%). And articles related to the searching techniques have got the second position with 29 (35.4).

**CATEGORYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES**

Table.4 Category wise Distribution of Articles

Category	No.of Articles	Percentage
Research Paper	48	42.1
Technical Paper	30	26.3
Case Study	09	7.8
Interview	1	0.87
Review	26	22.80
Total	114	100

Fig.4

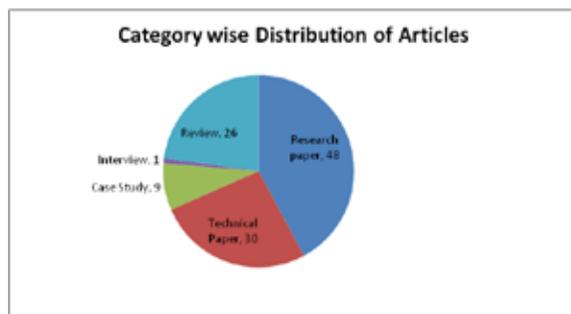


Table 4 reveals that the maximum number of articles can be found in Research paper section with 48 articles and then the technical Paper section got the second position with 30 articles.

**AUTHORSHIP PATTERN**

Table-5: Year-wise Authorship Pattern

Year	No. of Authors				Total
	1	2	3	4 & above	
2004	6	2	---		8
2005	6	6	1		13
2006	8	4	2		14
2007	11	1	1	1	14
2008	9	6	1		16

2009	3	4	---		7
2010	3	5	1		9
2011	4	3	3	1	11
2012	5	4	1		10
2013	3	6	2	1	12
Total	58	41	12	3	114

Fig.5

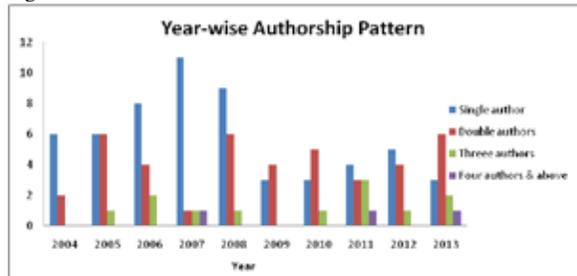
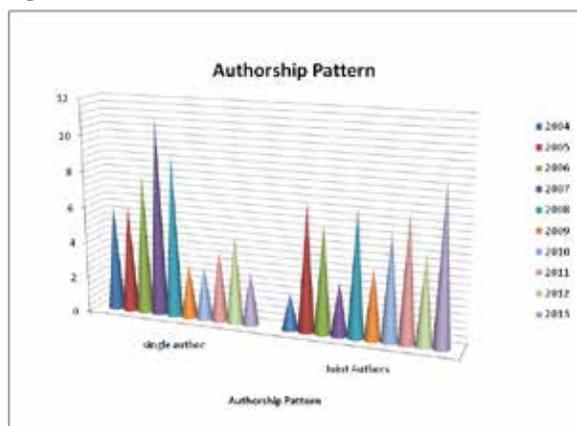


Table 5 explicitly tells the Authorship Pattern of Articles. During the period of study, in 2007 maximum of 11 articles were published by single authors. 2008 & 2006 have got the second position.

Table-5a Authorship Pattern

Authorship	Year													Total	Percentage
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013					
Single	6	6	8	11	9	3	3	4	5	3	58	50.877			
Joint	2	7	6	3	7	4	6	7	5	9	56	49.123			
Total	8	13	14	14	16	7	9	11	10	12	114	100			

Fig.5a



The above table shows the Authorship Pattern. Maximum number of articles contributed by Single authors 58 (50.877%)

**INSTITUTION WISE CONTRIBUTION**

Table-6 Institution-Wise Contribution of Articles

Institution	No.of Articles	Percentage
Universities	55	48.246
Colleges	23	20.175
Research Institutions	17	14.912
Industries	19	16.667
Total	114	100

Fig.6

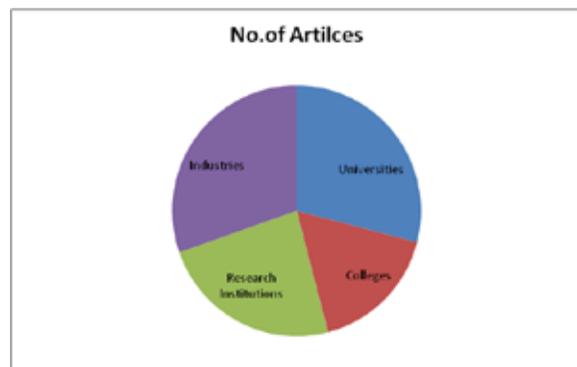


Table 6 shows that most of the articles contributed by University Faculties. The second position is occupied by the College Faculties and the third and the fourth places are occupied by Research Institutions and Industry members.

**LENGTH OF ARTICLES:**

Table-7 Length of Articles

Pages	Year													Total	Percentage
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013					
1-5	1	---	---	1	2	1								5	40386
6-10	3	4	4	4	7	3	3	2	1	2				32	28.947
11-15	4	8	7	4	3	2	3	6	3	3				43	37.719
16 & above	---	1	3	5	4	1	3	3	6	7				33	28.947
Total	8	13	14	14	16	7	9	11	10	12				114	100

Fig.7

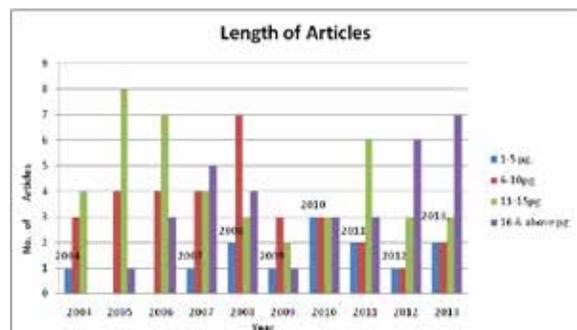


Table 7 shows that Maximum numbers of articles have the length of 11-15 pages and then 16 and above pages have got the second position.

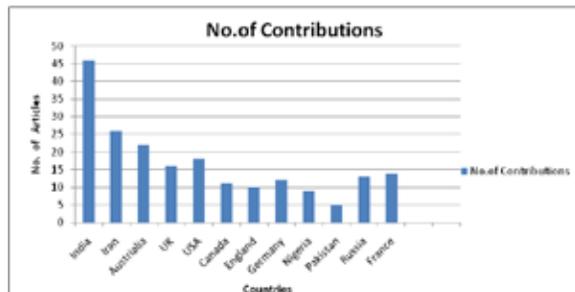
**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES**

Table-8 Geographical Distribution of Contributors at International Level

Sl.No	Name of the Country	No.of Controbutions
1	India	46
2	Iran	26
3	Australia	22
4	UK	16
5	USA	18

6	Canada	11
7	England	10
8	Germany	12
9	Nigeria	09
10	Pakistan	05
11	Russia	13
12	France	14

Fig.8



The table 8 shows that most of the contributions are from India with 46 contributors and the rest of the contributors are from other countries.

**YEAR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CITATIONS:**

**Table-9 Year-Wise Distribution Of Citations**

Year	No of Citations	Percentage
2004	165	5.55
2005	227	7.64
2006	380	12.79
2007	328	11.04
2008	473	15.93
2009	162	5.45
2010	214	7.20
2011	310	10.44
2012	413	13.91
2013	297	10.00
	2969	
	100.00	

Fig. 9

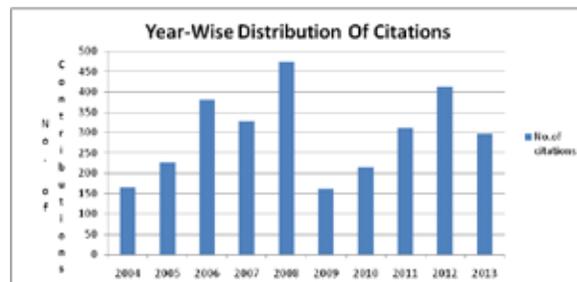


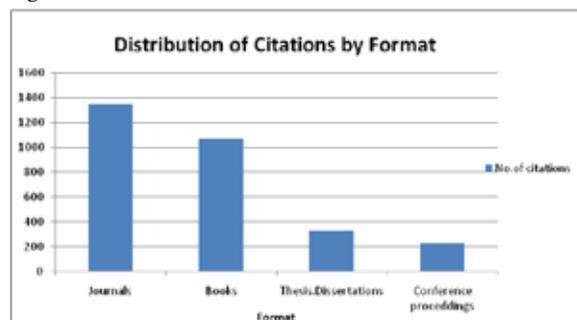
Table 9 shows that the maximum number of citations produced in 2008 with 473 citations and 2012 followed by 413 citations and 2006 with 380 citations.

**DISTRIBUTION OF CITATION BY FORMAT**

**Table-10 Distribution of Citations by Format**

Sl.No	Forms of document	No.of citations	Percentage
1	Journals	1347	45.36
2	Books	1065	35.87
3	Thesis,Dissertation	327	11.01
4	Conference,Proceedings	230	7.746
Total		2969	100

Fig.10



Citations are classified into Journals, Books, Thesis Dissertation and Conference Proceedings etc. Maximum of contributors used Journal articles (1347) for their research work. Followed by Books with (1065) citation and Conference proceedings with (230) citation.

**Findings and Conclusion**

During the period of study the journal published 114 articles with 58 single authors & 56 Joint authors. The maximum number of articles was published in the year 2008. Most of the articles were contributed by Indian Authors and contributors were referred journals for their research works. This study hopes to help the research workers in their further research work by giving information on the "webology" Journal.

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